

## SACCO AND VANZETTI OUTBURSTS PLANNED

Anarchists Hope to Stir  
Whole U. S. Over Two  
Condemned Slayers.

## POLICE ARE ON GUARD

Radicals Disclaim Bomb  
Throwing, but Authori-  
ties Are Apprehensive.

## A PLEA FOR NEW TRIAL

Communists, Losing Ground,  
Use Massachusetts Case to  
Prop Their Cause.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
BOSTON, Nov. 14.—Radical labor lead-  
ers are planning a series of big dem-  
onstrations to be held throughout the  
United States in the next three weeks  
in protest against the death in the  
electric chair of Nicola Sacco and Bar-  
tolomeo Vanzetti, Communist organ-  
izers and agents of the Third Inter-  
national, who have been convicted of  
the murder of Frederick A. Parmenter,  
paymaster at a shoe factory in South  
Braintree, and Alexander Berardelli,  
special policeman, who was guarding  
the \$15,766 payroll stolen by bandits  
after the shooting.

Inspired by the success of the Red  
unions in the capitals of Europe,  
following the attempt to kill Ambassa-  
dor Herriek with a bomb in Paris, the  
Anarchists in this country have  
determined to make an final nation-  
wide show of strength in the closing  
days of the time allotted for the ap-  
peals in the Sacco-Vanzetti cases.

The leaders disclaim all associations  
with the bomb plots of Paris, Madrid and  
a dozen other Old World capitals. They  
declare that the Red for Europe were in-  
spired by their own indignation. They  
say they will not countenance any vio-  
lence in the demonstrations to be held  
here, that great mass meetings only will  
be the protest and that America will  
be witness to a peaceful protest.

But the police are apprehensive. Au-  
thorities of a score of cities have been  
warned to prepare for trouble. They  
know that under the excitement such as  
Red mass meetings kindle men give vio-  
lent expressions to their hatred and  
every precaution will be taken to curb  
these outbreaks. Another uprising is  
feared in Europe, while the appeals are  
being heard by the courts.

Red Meetings for New York.  
New York will have a share of the  
demonstrations. It is understood here  
that several big mass meetings are to be  
held there within the next two weeks.

The appeal for a new trial is pending  
before Judge Webster Thayer. The  
State gives the defence only until Dec. 1  
to reach the Supreme Court of Massachu-  
setts. Justice moves with greater ex-  
peditio here than in New York. What-  
ever public protest is made against the  
executions will be in this month.

The demand for a new trial is based  
on three counts. First—That the State  
failed to identify Sacco and Vanzetti as  
shooters in the green murder car that  
drove into the Slater & Morrill shoe  
company's yards the afternoon the pay-  
master and his guard were killed on  
their way across the yards to pay off  
employees. Second—That the conviction  
was based upon a false charge of  
consciousness of guilt at the time of  
arrest. Third—That the condemned men  
can establish alibi.

Every point made by the defence is chal-  
lenged by the prosecution. The appeals are  
extensive documents. The defence is  
headed by half a dozen able lawyers,  
headed by Fred Moore of California.  
The Boston defence committee is still

## COST OF SCRAPPING SHIPS TO BE ABOUT \$400,000,000

Work Will Not Be Stopped Until Agreement Is  
Reached, but Proceeds Slowly, and Stoppage  
May Force Three Big Plants to Close.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (Associated  
Press).—Actual cost to the United  
States of the scrapping of the present  
naval building programme, naval offi-  
cials estimated today, would be between  
\$400,000,000 and \$600,000,000, exclusive  
of any salvage plan that might reduce  
this total. In his statement to the Con-  
ference on Limitation of Armament, pre-  
siding the American proposal, Secretary  
Hughes said the work already done had  
cost \$250,000,000, but these figures do not  
include costs incident to abandonment  
of the ships under construction.

Assistant Secretary Roosevelt said to-  
day that the American programme would  
save the Government about \$300,000,000  
in naval expenditures. The figure is the  
difference between the total cost of com-  
pletion of the ships, about \$600,000,000,  
and what scrapping them would cost.

Included in the scrapping costs are al-  
lowances for reimbursement of contrac-  
tors for work they have been compelled  
to do in their yards in preparation for  
the huge craft to be built.

There is no intention on the part of  
the Government to stop work on the new  
ships until an agreement actually is  
reached by the governments involved. That  
was made plain today. Construction on the  
great majority of the vessels is proceed-  
ing very slowly, however, the division of  
available building funds averaging about  
\$2,000,000 a year per capital ship in-  
volved. The only ships upon which work  
has been brought to a complete stand-  
still, pending developments in Washing-  
ton, are the two at the New York Navy  
Yard. Stoppage there, it was said, does

not involve probability of damage suits  
for breach of contract.  
In any case, it was added, expendi-  
tures now in progress on ships that may  
within a few weeks, perhaps days, be  
ordered scrapped are of such a nature  
that they could not be saved in any  
case.

The bulk of the \$2,000,000 a year for  
each ship is for materials ordered and  
which would have to be paid for in any  
case. Only in one or two cases is there  
a large labor force at work on actual  
building of the ships.

One phase of the programme naval  
officers have been struck with its  
probable effect on the three great ship-  
building plants doing most of the new  
ship construction for the Government.  
Those plants, it was said today, were  
engaged almost entirely on Government  
work and on those ships which would be  
scrapped under the plan. All three, it  
was predicted, would in all probability  
be forced to close down. They are the  
plants of the New York Shipbuilding  
Company, the Fore River (Mass. Com-  
pany) and the Newport News Company.

It was very evident that naval officers  
quite generally expected Mr. Hughes's  
programme to mean a radical change in  
the construction of the fleet. There was  
some surprise indicated that the British  
delegation had not announced acceptance im-  
mediately when the plan was presented,  
leaving to a later time such adjustment  
of details as might seem desirable. The  
modifications which Mr. Balfour, head-  
ing the British group, will submit to-  
morrow, it was said, apparently could  
have been worked out afterward as well  
as before a general agreement.

supplying ample funds to give these  
Italian labor organizers strong legal  
protection.  
The result of the European outrages  
and the wide discussion in this country  
has been to accentuate further the bit-  
terness in New England growing out of  
this remarkable case. Viewed from the  
vantage point of Plymouth Rock, this  
case is not merely whether two Italians  
committed murder and highway rob-  
bery, but rather is a trial of anarchy  
against Americanism. The facts of the  
trial are almost obscured in the tense  
patriotic issue.

New England is Divided.  
All New England is divided into three  
classes: Those who believe Sacco and  
Vanzetti innocent and the victims of  
persecution because of their radical be-  
liefs; those who honestly believe the  
Italians committed the crime and should  
pay the penalty, and some who scorn  
all anarchy and believe all propa-  
gandists for anarchy and communism in  
whatever form should be burned at the  
stake regardless of facts, as the witches  
of Puritan days were burned.

This last mentioned sentiment is by  
no means negligible. It is a positive fac-  
tor in the situation.  
Certain it is that all developments in  
the case point one way. Communism is  
losing its hold in this country. The  
Reds are getting weaker. No one knows  
it better than they.

Their agents here informed THE NEW  
YORK HERALD correspondent today that  
their forces "are shot to pieces," and  
that unless something happens they can-  
not hope for much in the near future  
in this country. They are in despair  
over the collapse of their unseemly gov-  
ernment in America. That is why they  
have seized upon the Sacco-Vanzetti  
case as the national rallying cry.

They hope to call together their dis-  
integrating forces. By crying through-  
out the country that two innocent men  
are being sent to death for their beliefs,  
the Red leaders still hope to stir such  
great anger among all labor that this  
Government may yet be overturned and  
the international triumph in Washing-  
ton. But American workers, like the  
solid New Englander, appear to be little  
moved by the cry. They are asking who  
did kill the paymaster.

Prospects for New Trial.  
The prevailing sentiment now appears  
to be that there may be no new trial  
granted in the lower court and that the  
real test will be in the Supreme Court.  
The words of Judge Thayer in charging  
the jury still ring in the ears of the  
radicals. He said:  
"Seek courage in your deliberations  
such as was typified by the American

## PLANTS AND LABOR MINOR QUESTIONS

Manufacturer Believes Armor  
Plate Works Should Be  
Kept in Reserve.

## AS FORM OF INSURANCE

Says Employment of Produc-  
tive Character Should Be  
Provided for Men.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
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New York Herald Bureau,  
London, Nov. 14.

The disposal of armament plants and  
the unemployment incident to carrying  
out the proposed naval holiday are not  
a strong argument against the Ameri-  
can proposals for limitation of naval  
armament, according to W. L. Hichens,  
chairman of Cammell, Laird & Co. Ltd.,  
one of the greatest armor plate firms in  
Great Britain. He declared there was a  
great deal to be said for the proposals  
by the United States and that they de-  
served the most careful consideration.

"So far as the armor plate works are  
concerned, they are large and costly and  
they serve no other purpose at all. If  
they were not required for armament  
work it would be necessary to scrap  
them at a very heavy expense. But if at  
the end of ten years or some other  
period of time it was decided to build  
capital ships, it would be necessary to  
keep the plants in reserve. In that case  
it would be only reasonable that a sub-  
sidy should be paid the armament firms  
for that purpose. It would be a cheap  
form of insurance, and until we are  
assured we can look forward to some-  
thing more than a holiday it would be  
the extreme of rashness to throw away  
these great services."

"With regard to unemployment, un-  
doubtedly large numbers of men would  
be thrown out of work. But I do not  
consider that contingency, whether from  
the point of view of capital or labor, as  
a strong argument against the proposals.  
If all the world is prepared to agree to  
a reduction in armaments on a fair  
basis, we must get busy to find other  
work of a productive character in which  
to employ the men who would be thrown  
out of an occupation."

"From a world point of view it seems  
to me that a reduction of armaments is  
a right policy to aim at. I think we  
ought to be fairly treated. But it public  
opinion generally decides it is no longer  
wise to purchase armaments we must  
turn to some other commodity of man-  
ufacture in which we would employ large  
numbers of men. Then, of course, we  
must bow to the general verdict."

Admiral W. H. Henderson, who first  
went to sea in old wooden sailing ships,  
was enthusiastic over the American pro-  
posals as the first concrete attempt to  
destroy the threat of war. He agreed

with the common sense of a standard set  
by need.

"The strength of our navy has never  
been calculated on what is needed for  
the defence of the empire or for policing  
the seas—which is as much the duty of  
other nations as ourselves—but always  
on competition with other Powers," he  
said. "I believe that the capital ship,  
driving to her size, cost and complexity,  
has passed the point of maximum effi-  
ciency and will gradually decline in  
value as a naval weapon."

## E. CLARKSON POTTER, JR. IS SUED FOR DIVORCE

Broker Denies Charges of  
Wife Filed in Court.

Edward Clarkson Potter, Jr., a broker  
and a grandnephew of the late Bishop  
Henry C. Potter, is the defendant in a  
complaint asking a divorce filed yester-  
day in the Supreme Court by Mrs. Lisa  
M. Potter, who before her marriage to  
him in 1905 was Miss Lisa Bingham  
Marshall. She is a daughter of Duncan  
Marshall of this city.

In her complaint Mrs. Potter alleges  
that her husband was unfaithful to her  
last October at a hotel in West Fifth  
street with a woman whose name she  
does not know. His answer, which was  
filed a few hours after her complaint,  
denies the charge.

Mr. and Mrs. Potter were married  
while he was a student at Harvard, and  
their parents, who had adjoining summer  
places in Westchester county, were not  
informed until afterward. Their mar-  
riage took place at the Marble Collegiate  
Church in this city, and Mr. Potter's  
parents wanted it annulled. Later they  
agreed to offer no further objection  
after he had consented to return to Har-  
vard and finish his course. Mr. and  
Mrs. Potter have three children. She  
has been living at 1187 Lexington av-  
enue and he at the Westchester Country  
Club.

## 'CLUBBER' TIGHE SANE, RETURNED TO TOMBS

Ex-Policeman Had Suffered  
From Toxic Delirium.

Charles F. Tighe, former policeman,  
convicted of clubbing women in a saloon  
last summer, was returned to the  
Tombs yesterday from Bellevue Hospital  
psychopathic ward, where he was taken  
on November 3 to be examined for in-  
sane. Dr. M. S. Gregory of Bellevue  
reported to Judge John F. McIntyre,  
who sentenced Tighe to three years in  
State prison, that Tighe was not in-  
sane or mentally defective.

Dr. Gregory said Tighe had been  
"somewhat nervous" and had suffered  
from hallucinations on his admission to  
the hospital, but that these symptoms  
had disappeared in three days. The con-  
dition was described as toxic delirium,  
frequently caused by alcoholic excesses  
and occasionally by excessive smoking.  
Tighe denied the use of alcohol in the  
three years, Dr. Gregory said, but  
admitted smoking cigarettes to excess.

## BISHOPS COMMEND HUGHES PROGRAMME

More Prelates Raise Voices  
in Support of Proposals.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD:  
DUBUQUE, Iowa, Nov. 14.—The Hughes  
proposal is closer, as far as the possi-  
ble imperialistic programme, com-  
mendable in that it promises effective  
help to conduct to and secure inter-  
national peace. Its adoption must greatly  
facilitate the solution of other problems  
before the conference.

JAMES J. KEANE,  
Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dubuque.  
TO THE NEW YORK HERALD:  
BURLINGTON, Vt., Nov. 14.—The Ameri-  
can proposals should be gratefully wel-  
comed as a brave and generous basis for  
discussion.  
A. C. A. HALL,  
Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Vermont.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD:  
TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 14.—The proposed  
plan for naval reduction is a great step  
in real statesmanship and the most hope-  
ful sign since the war that America can  
and will take her rightful place among  
the nations in moral leadership.  
JAMES WILES,  
Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Kansas.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD:  
OMAHA, Nov. 14.—The Hughes propo-  
sition proves that American isolation is  
not yet dead. It is a splendid initiatory  
project.  
E. V. SHAYLER,  
Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Omaha.

## SPEED RECORD MADE BY NEW BATTLESHIP

in Official Trials.

ROCKLAND, Me., Nov. 14.—The elec-  
trically driven superdreadnought Mary-  
land made a new speed record for ships  
of her type today, going over the offi-  
cial mile course here at a rate of 22.49  
knots. The contract requirement was 21  
knots. The Maryland developed horse-  
power of 26,573. The best mile made  
by the Tennessee of the same class was  
21.378 and the maximum horsepower  
developed by that superdreadnought was  
26,909.

A light snowfall which obscured the  
range marks of the trial course caused  
a suspension of the rest of the stand-  
ardization trial this afternoon. The  
test to-day included three runs at 17, 19  
and 21 knots, and the five high speed  
runs on which the Maryland averaged  
21.56 knots, or more than three-quarters  
of a knot in excess of required speed.  
Three were made at the maximum speed,  
using the inboard screws only. The  
anchor gear also was tested. It was  
officially announced that all the tests  
were successful.

Weather permitting the slow runs of  
the standardization test will be com-  
pleted to-morrow.

## FOR THE SHUT-IN SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the New York  
State branch of the Shut-In Society will  
be held to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. in the  
Briar Presbyterian Church. The meet-  
ing will continue all day and luncheon  
will be served. The society makes a  
general appeal for funds to carry on its  
work of cheer and comfort to invalids  
confined to their homes.

## Merchants Buy—

Guaranteed First Mortgages of the Home Title In-  
surance Company over the counter in exactly the same  
way that they sell their own goods. They put down their  
money and are handed the papers without a delay of  
any kind. This completes the transaction. Interest at  
5½% starts immediately, and is paid thereafter on the  
day it is due.

We have on hand small and large mortgages for sale.  
They always will be worth exactly the amount you pay  
for them. They never depreciate. There is no com-  
mission or other expense to be paid by you. We guarantee  
the payment of principal and interest.

Send for our booklet on Guaranteed Mortgages.

## HOME TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY

BROOKLYN AND JAMAICA

## Flint's Fine Furniture

The Quality of friendship

can be "felt" in the furniture of the home.

Good, enduring furniture  
with its personal service  
and faithful performance  
of its required utility be-  
comes "an old friend."  
Flint's Dependable Furni-  
ture has been a quality  
standard for more than 20  
years.

Flint & Horner Co. Inc.  
20-26 West 36th St.  
"Conveniently near Fifth Avenue"

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## Saks & Company

at 34th STREET

WE ARE NOW FEATURING FOR WEAR WITH THE  
VERY FASHIONABLE WOOLEN HOSE

## Twenty Styles in Smart Oxfords and Pumps for Women and Misses

At 8.50

NINE styles out of twenty are here shown, each unusually graceful in  
its trim lines, each developed in a quality of leather found in no  
other footwear in the city at this low price. Smarter, more delightful  
oxfords and pumps for Winter wear are not to be had.



8.50

A Tan English Blucher Oxford,  
trim of line, and quite tailored.  
The last is smart, the low mili-  
tary heel is comfortable, and  
the perforation provides the  
decorative effect.



8.50

A Scotch Brogue Pump em-  
phasizes the origin of its in-  
spiration by adding a slashed  
tongue such as Scotch sports-  
men wear. It comes in black  
or tan calfskin, with regulation  
wing tip, welted sole and mili-  
tary heels.



8.50

The Tailored Pump demon-  
strates how effectively two  
leathers can be used—composed  
of brown, gray or beige suede  
with leather tips and banding  
to match. Light welted soles  
and Cuban heels.



8.50

Heavy perforations distinguish  
this decidedly swagger brogue  
oxford—equally appropriate for  
sports or town wear—made of  
tan or black Russia calfskin  
with welted soles and military  
heels.



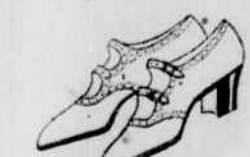
8.50

A New Semi-Dress Oxford that  
chooses slimly flattering lines,  
a straight tip, and enough per-  
foration to make it good-look-  
ing. In black or seal brown  
bucksfin.



8.50

A Ball Strap Oxford that is  
smart enough to commend itself  
to the most shoe-critical taste—  
developed in patent, gun metal  
and tan Russia calfskin, with  
welted sole and Cuban heels.



8.50

A Two-Strap Model that  
follows the mode for straps, and  
fastens each with a trim buckle.  
In tan calfskin only, with plain  
toe and Cuban heels.



8.50

A Sport Oxford that is as  
sturdy for outdoor wear as it is  
smart for wear with a tailored  
costume. Scotch tongues are  
an interesting addition. In  
black or tan Russia calfskin,  
medium full toe and college  
heels.



8.50

A Wing Tip Oxford carries  
comfort in its lines, and an  
equal amount of good looks.  
Made of cordovan calfskin—  
known for its long service—  
with medium round toe, welted  
sole and college heels.

## Saks & Company

BROADWAY at 34th STREET

Offer Exceptional Values in

## MEN'S Imported Hand-Clocked Cashmere Socks

At 1.00

Full-fashioned socks that are  
made of the very best pure wool  
yarn, handsomely hand-locked  
in contrasting colors. Full-  
fashion